



Forever float that standard sheet!
Which breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

War in Missouri.

War has commenced in good earnest in Missouri at several points. The splendid action at Carthage, under Col. Sigel, is fully confirmed. It is the best fighting since the war commenced. We publish the full details in another column. No doubt a junction of the forces under Sigel, at Mt. Vernon, with the troops advancing under Gen. Lyon, Maj. Sturgis, and Col. Sweeney and Brown, has been effected before this time. If so, Gen. Lyon will have under his command some nine or ten thousand troops with which to meet the secessionists who are gathering in that part of Missouri, and the neighboring state of Arkansas. It is said that troops have already left Memphis for south-west Missouri, and that they will send 50,000 troops in that direction.

Two regiments have been sent from Illinois to the relief of Col. Smith, who with 800 men, is surrounded at Monroe, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, thirty miles from Hannibal. It was supposed that the bridges on both railroads to Palmyra, 14 miles from Hannibal, had been destroyed; but it was afterwards ascertained that this was not the case, to an extent sufficient to impede the progress of the troops, and there is little doubt that aid will soon be afforded to Col. Smith. Other regiments of Illinois troops have been ordered to northern Missouri.

There is a rumor of a projected attack upon Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, from Missouri rebels, assisted by forces from Arkansas. A gentleman arrived at Cairo yesterday, from Memphis, reports that Gen. Hardee had gone to Arkansas, with a regiment, and that Col. Hindman also went on Wednesday with 1500 men. These and other rebel troops were to concentrate at Pocahontas in Arkansas, on Black river, near the Missouri line, with the avowed intention of attacking Bird's Point.

It is now said that Gen. Fremont will not arrive in St. Louis until next week.

The Western Virginia Campaign.

We hoped to have received further accounts to-day of the military operations in Western Virginia, but nothing comes by telegraph. At last accounts it was evident that a decisive battle must soon take place near Beverly, where Gen. McClelland was engaging the enemy, while Gen. Morris' column had moved from Philippi to Bealington, near Laurel Hill, and had surrounded a large body of rebels, who were endeavoring to escape.

We suppose Gen. Scott's new order to stop transmitting reports of the movement of troops, both at the east and west, will interfere, somewhat, with the transmission of news.

For the Daily Gazette.

A Valuable Suggestion for Government.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your yesterday's issue, we are informed by an article taken from the *Scientific American* of New York, that the duty of our government in the present emergency is plain in reference to iron plating our naval vessels, and although it is admitted that it would be expensive, yet the advantage gained (by somebody) would more than warrant the outlay, etc.

Now, Mr. Editors of New York, if you will make an outlay of a sixpence and cross the ferry to Brooklyn navy yard, you may materially increase your profound naval and ordnance erudition, by examining a target in said yard, which has, to my knowledge, been standing there in full view for the last ten years. Said target is constructed of sixteen pieces of half-inch boiler iron riveted together, and yet this thickness of iron was pierced by a shot at distance of three and a half miles. Perhaps, however, we may be able, in your judgment, to keep pace with England and France, and successfully resist rifled cannon shot at point blank, by putting on one piece of plating. We would, however, like to see it demonstrated at least on paper before consenting to submit to the necessary outlay therefor.

A DISGUISED BULLY.—An English gentleman just returned from the south relates that he was detained at Richmond, and thought it expedient to apply for a passport to get beyond the bounds over which the rebels claim sovereignty. Of course, he made his application to the person who bears the title of Mr. Davis' secretary of state—none other than ex-United States senator Robert Toombs.

Poor Toombs, who is a mere puppet in his master's hands, and who evidently dares not sign even the most trifling document without Davis' permission, made reply: "I don't care whether you go to heaven or to hell—I can't give you a pass; go to those military men!"—*New York Evening Post.*

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 11.
The Battle Near Carthage, Mo.

Last evening we had an interview with Lieut. Tusk, bearer of dispatches from Col. Sigel, who gives us a highly interesting account of the battle near Carthage.

It would be in vain for us to attempt to portray the many movements of the contending parties, and the incidents of the day, as they were so graphically and intelligently related and explained by Lieut. Tusk. He is a Hungarian, was in the Crimean war, and later fought in the Italian war. He seems to be an experienced and very intelligent officer.

He says that the command under Colonel Sigel, amounting to about 1,100 men, at Carthage, heard, on the evening of the 4th, of the presence of the enemy at a point about seven miles eastward on the prairie. The force of the enemy was not known, but the troops were so impatient to have a brush that Colonel Sigel decided to give them battle. At three o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the march was begun. The command came upon the rebel forces, under Gen. Rains and Parsons, at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon. They were strongly stationed on a ridge or hill in the prairie, having five pieces of artillery, one twelve-pounder posted in front, and two six-pounders on the right and left, the cavalry on each flank, and the infantry in the rear of the artillery. The position was a formidable one.

Col. Sigel approached to within a distance of about 800 yards, with four pieces of artillery in his center, supported on the left by a command of infantry, under Lieut. Col. Hassendel, and a six-pound cannon on his right by the command of Col. Salomon, and another six-pounder. In the rear of the centre piece of artillery was the command of Major Bishop. Before opening fire, Col. Sigel briefly and eloquently addressed the troops, and then the firing commenced in the old country, and asking them to stand by him in the present hour. He then opened fire with shrapnels from the piece of artillery on his extreme left, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels, though strongly posted, had no grape, nothing but ball, and proved themselves to be bad artists, the most of their balls flying high and plowing up the prairie beyond the federal troops.

They had Confederate flags flying on their extreme right and left divisions, and the Union flag in the center. Sigel's men twice fired at the rebel flags, their first shots being especially directed at these objects, saying that they had no desire to fire upon the State flag. In three-quarters of an hour the twelve-pounder in the rebel's front was dismounted, and their center column completely broken. In two hours more their artillery was entirely silenced. They resumed fire, after a short interval, but were a second and last time silenced.

By this time Col. Sigel, observing that a flank movement was being made by both wings of the rebel cavalry, became concerned for his baggage wagons, which were stationed three miles in his rear, and accordingly sent back one field piece and a column of infantry to protect them and the ferry across a small creek between him and them. The cavalry still pressing him on the right and left, he ordered a retrograde movement of his whole command, which was admirably performed, the artillery continuing to do admirable service, and fighting slowly every inch of ground. The baggage wagons having been reached, they were immediately formed in solid columns of eight, and the infantry and artillery were posted on all sides, presenting an impregnable array. In this condition, and with perfect order, his command continued the retrograde movement towards Carthage, fighting bravely against the superior odds until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At last they came to a place where the road passes directly through a high bluff, on each side of which the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff, Col. Sigel drew the cavalry in a solid body in the road between the bluffs, at a distance of 350 yards from his position, when, by a skillful and rapid maneuver of his artillery, he poured into their ranks a most destructive cross-fire of canister shot, which did not last but ten minutes before the enemy fled in great disorder. Lieut. Tusk says the prairie was full of flying and riderless horses, of which they captured 85, and picked up from the ground 63 double-barrel shotguns. Two officers, whose names Lieut. Tusk could not recall, were also captured at this point, and they stated that up to that time they had lost about 250 men.

It was still three miles to Carthage. Col. Sigel was anxious to reach that point and take a position in the woods on the north side of that place, on the Sarcosie road, so that he would not be any further annoyed by the rebel cavalry. This movement occupied from 6 o'clock to about 8 1/2 in the evening, and here was the hottest fighting of the day, the enemy evidently appreciating Col. Sigel's desire to get into the cover of the woods, and disputing the ground most stubbornly. Finally, against the tremendous odds, he gained the timber, when the enemy retired to Carthage.

As soon as he ascertained that the enemy had given up the day, he took up the line of march, and pressed on 12 or 14 miles to Sarcosie, where they arrived without any further trouble at 3 o'clock in the morning. Here they took a hearty breakfast, dinner, and a good rest. On the same evening they marched to Mt. Vernon and passed the night in that place, where they were most joyfully received and hospitably entertained—the ladies, many of them the wives of leading citizens, baking bread and supplying them with refreshments during the greater part of the night. During the night large numbers of the Union Home Guards came into the town in detachments, to assist Col. Sigel.

Lieut. Tusk left Col. Sigel at Mount Vernon on the evening of the 7th, and with dispatches traveled from that place to Rolla, a distance of 153 miles, in the almost incredible space of 29 hours. The lieutenant had a bullet-hole through his hat, and says he had one horse shot from under him. Major Bischoff, Capt. Essig and Dr. Roeder also had their horses shot from under them. Col. Sigel, though much exposed during the whole of the battle, escaped unhurt.

The men received the hearty compliments of their colonel and the great admiration of the whole affair. He said they could not have behaved more orderly on dress parade. Lieut. Wolf, of Col. Salomon's regiment, was not killed as reported. Lieut. Tusk brought a letter from him, written after the battle, to his wife in this city. Some captive officers taken at 5 o'clock, P. M. reported a loss of nearly 250 men on their part. As the hardest part of the battle was subsequent, they must have lost 500 killed. Our loss was 8 killed, and 35 to 40 wounded and missing. Col. Sigel's artillery, ten pieces, fired 95 shots each.

To ST. LOUIS, P. M.—Asa Kemper, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say one to three pints. It may be left for hours or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, was easily removed, and the wound soon healed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FOND DU LAC, July 11.
The third regiment will not leave here until 7 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) P. M. Arrangements are completed to start at that time. Will arrive in Janesville about 12:30 o'clock, midnight.

WASHINGTON, July 11.
SENATE.—Senator Salisbury gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the constitution, for the adjustment of the present troubles. Mr. Chandler from the committee on commerce, reported the house bill in relation to the further collection of duties on imports, the force bill so called, or the blockade bill, with a recommendation that it pass—laid over.

The loan bill was received from the house—referred to committee on finance. Mr. Hale introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the navy, also to regulate the marine forces. Bills to increase the navy in time of war, to increase the number of paymasters in the navy, and relative to the naval academy, were referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on finance, reported house bill for the payment of the military volunteers, with an amendment making the appropriation \$540,000, 000 instead of \$400,000,000. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Polk argued that the president had no right to invade states or grant power to proclaim martial law to a mere captain—referred the senate to judiciary.

Mr. Powell took the same ground as Polk—he said the president had no right to declare blockades against any of the states, and he had no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Stevens from the committee on ways and means, reported by making an additional appropriation for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses for the year ending June, 1862, and arrearsages of the year ending June last.

Also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the government for the same period.

Mr. Blair, from committee on military affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

Also a bill for the employment of volunteers to be used in supporting and defending the government.

All the above bills were referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the house went into committee of the whole on the army bill, with Mr. Washburne in the chair. Mr. McClelland briefly advocated an increase of the army, saying it has been too small the last 15 or 20 years.

Mr. Burnett said to put down rebellion it was not necessary to increase the regular army, but only to employ the volunteer forces of the country.

Mr. McClelland—Will you employ volunteer forces?

Mr. Burnett—Not by any means, because I do not believe we can hold the government together at the point of the bayonet or cannon's mouth. You may vote 500,000 men and \$300,000,000, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil war, but the first Monday in December you will be no better off for war than now.

Mr. McClelland said—When that gentleman resumed his seat, he took on himself a solemn obligation in sight of God that he would support the constitution of the United States, and could he do so by folding his arms while the batteries of rebellion are levelled perhaps at the capital? Is this the way he can discharge his obligation?

Mr. Burnett said—I believe I am best serving the interests of my country and the cause of constitutional representative government as well as the prosperity of the people, by advocating the peaceful solution of the present trouble, instead of a bloody war.

Mr. McClelland—You want a peaceful solution? I want to know the basis of it? Do you want us to recognize the southern confederacy?

The chairman reminded the gentleman that such remarks are not pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Mr. McClelland—I hope I shall have an explicit answer.

Mr. Burnett—The gentleman from Illinois shall hear from me at some future time, how I would settle the question, and when I shall have an opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. Hickman said—I trust in God the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiment of his own section, much less those of the entire state, but whether he does or not, I say frankly it matters not to those who are engaged in this work of preserving the constitution and Union, for whatever may be good will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices. (Applause.)

ST. JOSEPH, July 10.
The express train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, bound east to-day, was stopped at Monroe by 400 rebels, and an effort was made to take possession of it, but it escaped unharm, and backed up to Hudson.

It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Humboldt's Station, who will attempt to burn Salt River bridge, east of Palmyra, to-night. The station house at Monroe has been burned, but the telegraph line being cut, are unable to tell to what extent. Depredations are being carried on, but this blockade does not effect travel between this place and the east, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson. The road is well equipped with motive power and federal troops, and the latter will make vigorous efforts to disperse the rebels and restore regularity on the road at the earliest moment.

LATER.
11 a. m.—It is reported the bridge at Salt River was burned last night by the rebels.

Five hundred federal troops left here this morning, and will be joined by 700 more at Hudson.

7 p. m.—The bridge at Salt River was not burned last night as reported. It was set on fire but went out, and the rebels left causing but little damage, which will be repaired immediately. This is the largest structure of the kind on the road.

BUCKLESWORTH, July 11.
Late intelligence from Gen. McClelland two o'clock says he commenced erecting his batteries on the hill side, when the rebels opened fire, but without damage.

When the courier left, Gen. Morris still held the rebels in check at Laurel Hill, awaiting orders to advance.

About 1200 in infantry and cavalry leave to-night to reinforce Col. Smith. Have no further news from him than that telegraphed last night, that he was surrounded by 1600 cavalry and in great peril. Ex-Gov. Wood and Adj. General Mather of this state accompany the expedition.

REPORTS FROM PALMYRA, July 11.
Reports from Palmyra, Col. House indicate the gradual withdrawal of the confederate troops. The pickets were withdrawn day before yesterday. Our pickets have been unharmed for several days.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 11, 11 P. M.
The court ordered the release of Green, but refused the release of Soward, who killed Captain Hallows, at Canton, on the ground that the prisoner was in the hands of the civil authorities. It also refused to entertain the *habeas corpus* case of Captain Owen Campbell, who took the oath, with the other Camp Jackson prisoners in May, and a few days ago surrendered himself at the arsenal as a prisoner of war, on the ground that the surrender was voluntary, and a mere contrivance to test the matter properly in the jurisdiction of the court.

Lyon's and Sturge's columns, combined, numbering 6000, reached St. Clair county on Monday.

Thos. L. Harris, the secession brigadier at Monroe City, is a member of the legislature, and author of the military bill. Col. Bran's fine residence, on Chouteau avenue, will be tendered as headquarters to Gen. Fremont.

The mail agent on the Pacific railroad reports that Gen. Rains was killed in the battle at Carthage.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 11.
The dispatch of business in the house to-day, promises to fulfill the hope of an early adjournment. Mr. Thad. Stevens, chairman of the ways and means committee, sets all the business to be done up, and this end his committee will speedily bring all its business before the house, but no faster than the members are disposed to consider and pass upon these important measures. The bills introduced to-day were to cover additional expenses in the civil, executive, legislative and judicial departments during the year to come, besides making up deficiencies that have occurred in the last few months to July last.

The house passed a spy five minutes debate in the committee of the whole, before passing the army bill. Vallandigham rolled himself in the dirt, as usual, and Barnett followed in some baldheaded attack of "peace" Lovejoy made a characteristic reply to the latter, saying: "There is no peace, with my God, to the wicked; no peace to rebels and traitors but gibbets and gunpowder to the end." John Hickman spoke vigorously to the same effect.

Recent speeches and votes disclose the fact that there are but five enemies to the government in the house, and seven or eight in the senate. They make themselves conspicuous on all occasions, and seem to glory in their base obliquity.

The vote passed in the senate, to-day, for the expulsion of senators who have seceded with their states, embraces all except the Gulf states whose seats were declared vacant at the last session. Thus Nicholson of Tennessee is declared out, and the old Virginia senators. The new senators from Virginia, elected at Wheeling, will thus have a clear title to their seats. McDougall of California was the only democrat who voted for the expulsion.

Polk and Powell wasted the time of the senate to-day, with their swashy denunciations of the administration and their claims for compromise. Breckinridge and Bayard will follow in the same strain to-morrow. Gen. Buckner is still here trying to convince the government that Kentucky armed neutrality means loyalty. His success is not encouraging. The real Union men of Kentucky here are beginning to admit that neutrality is but the half-way house to secession.

[Special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BEALINGTON, July 10, via Webster, Va.
Brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock, from a high hill in the neighborhood, two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparations were made to resist a formidable attack. By 4 o'clock, the skirmishing in front of the 14th Ohio and 9th Indiana regiments became very warm.

The enemy advanced under cover of the woods so close as to rain bullets in upon the men at the artillery.

A large force of skirmishers was sent forward to engage the enemy, and our skirmishers instantly rushed forward, pouring sharp volleys, and killing several of the enemy.

The enemy's cavalry then advanced around to the farther skirt of the woods to take our skirmishers in the flank. Our boys rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped in a couple more shells, one of which exploded among their cavalry. They instantly fell back and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley. The enemy now scattered in the woods. The officers were seen attempting to rally them.

At first the men could not be brought up in a body again, and meantime our skirmishers picked out the officers. Several more shells were thrown in, and our men made a first rush, driving the remainder of the enemy clear through their own rifle pits, and bringing back several of their blankets, coats and guns.

It was a Georgia regiment which was engaged. It numbers about 1,000, and is their crack regiment. When dusk came, our skirmishers retired from the woods in capital order. An attack was expected through the night, but none was made, though occasional shots were fired among our pickets.

Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was to keep the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst. The whole skirmish was a spirited affair, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia men new ideas of northern courage.

It is impossible to learn the number of the enemy killed and wounded. Twenty of the dead were counted in the woods, and a number of the ones known to have been dragged off. A prisoner taken this morning reports that one shell fell right in the midst of their camp, and created the utmost consternation. He also says the Georgians refused to come down to the woods opposite our advance position again, and were all very much astonished and terrified. Their supplies of provisions are cut off, and they must soon come to extremities.

Ben. Edwards Gray, well known in this state, and now a citizen of Dallas county, Ala., has given a couple of horses to a secession company down there. Being, after giving the horses should have joined the company himself. Two horses and an ass would have been a nice team.—*Louisville Journal.*

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Daily Gazette, a sickly secession sheet, has given up the ghost. The St. Joseph Daily Journal, a Gov. Stewart's paper, is now, we believe, the only journal left in that city. It goes for the Union, now and always, and should receive the encouragement of the patriotic citizens of the state.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Herald says Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, left here for New York to-day. His ostensible object in coming here was to persuade the government to respect the so-called neutrality of Kentucky, and leave the State Guard, which is under his command (three-quarters of officers of which are secessionists.) Is it to preserve that neutrality by aiding the rebel forces, and using all the means in their power to suppress the exhibition of Union sentiment or feelings in Kentucky? This part of his mission failed. No promise could be exacted from the administration that it would not go to any extent necessary to protect the Union majority in Kentucky at all hazards.

This was not all of Buckner's mission. The disunionists of Kentucky are in a desperate state. They dare not act without pretext; the pretext is wanting. Gov. Magoffin is perhaps the most desperate of whole set. Unless he can find some reason to take sides with the rebels within a week, and call upon the people of Kentucky to follow him, he will be completely gone under.

Gen. Buckner, in his interview with the president, was not able to work out of him any expression that can be twisted into a declaration of coercion.

We shall soon find it reiterated in a proclamation from Gov. Magoffin, calling the Kentucky people and the rebels of Tennessee to unite upon the soil of Kentucky, and resist the government. Thanks to the Union men of Kentucky, the rebels will find there a solid phalanx of armed Union Kentuckians, to resist their treacherous purposes.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Boston, July 12.
A brig from Bangor arrived at Newport this morning with the crew of the brig John from Trinidad at Falmouth, which was seized by a privateer of Jeff. Davis' on Saturday off Cape Hatteras. They ransacked the ship but allowed her to proceed in consequence of her great draught of water. The same privateer captured the schooner I. C. Warner of New York, and a brig whose name was unknown, 100 miles south-east of Nantucket sound shoals.

Capt. Corrier, of the British brig Maj. Norton, arrived at this port from Martin, and reports on 9th inst., in lat. 20, long. 68, having seen a full rigged brig showing French colors, which hailed the barque in English, to which reply was made in French, but they did not appear to understand the language, and chased the Maj. Norton 24 hours, but she outailed them. Two hundred men were on the privateer's foretop.

WASHINGTON, July 12.
HOUSE.—The following are the select committees announced:—

To inquire and report relative to the establishment of an army west of the Alleghenies: Mr. Wood, McClelland, Brigham, Kellogg of Mich., Stratton, Delano, Rollins of Mo., VanDeer and Wallace.

To inquire into the subject of army contracts: VanWyck, Washburne, Fenton, Dawes, Steele of N. J., and Jackson.

On the Pacific Railroad: Curtis, Campbell, Mallory, Blair of Mo., Cox, Webster, Arnold and Thayer.

MANCHESTER, N. H. 12.
A destructive tornado passed through Londonderry unroofing a number of buildings, ruining orchards and crops, sweeping a third of a mile in width through valuable timber lands, leveling everything, and blocking roads. No one injured.

MOVING, July 12.
A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here last evening, which lasted several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West.

In Ottawa city chimneys were thrown down and buildings shattered.

PORT MONROE, July 11.
Yesterday 30 men made a reconnaissance within 9 miles of Yorktown. They went up Bowen and James river to Bethel, at the latter place was posted 200 Confederate cavalry and 100 artillery.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.
The schooner Enchantress, from Boston for St. Jago, was captured on the 8th inst., by privateer Jeff. Davis, and sent to some southern port.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 12.
Flour market without important change, sales 3000 bbls at 3,70a3,90 for super state, 4,00a4,20 extra do, 3,60a3,75 super western, 3,95a4,00 common to medium extra western, 4,55a4,75 shipping brands extra R. Ohio. Wheat receipts 73,621 bushels, market firm but rather quiet, sales 45,000 bushels at 80a81 for Ill. club, 95a96c amber Iowa, 1,15a1,23 white western.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.
Flour sold at \$3,75a4,00 for fine to good spring extras.

Wheat active and firm; sales 23,000 bushels, \$2 for rejected, 70c72c No. 2 and 81 for No. 1 in store for currency. No sales for specie.

Latest from Western Virginia.

Two Battles and Two Victories!

[Just as our paper was ready for press, the following good news came in.—*ENS. GAZETTE.*]

ROARING ROCK, Va., July 10.
Battle fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, 2 miles east of this place, where the enemy numbering about 2,000, under Col. Pegram were strongly entrenched.—About 3 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Roseau with a portion of 8th, 10th and 13th Indiana, and 5th Ohio regiments left this place, and after a very hard march of 7 or 8 miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy about 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon a desperate fight which immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in loss of 60 of the enemy killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Some of the latter are officers. They retreated precipitately, leaving behind six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c. Loss on our side about 20 killed, and 40 wounded, among whom is Capt. Miller, of the 10th Indiana Regiment.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.
Private despatch to Col. Stayer from western Virginia says Gen. McClelland gained a decided victory at Laurel Hill, Va., captured the enemies entire camp, guns, tents and wagons, and many prisoners taken, among whom were several officers.—The enemy's loss severe. Ours very small. No officers lost on our side. McClelland turned the enemies position.

THE LATE SULTAN OF TURKEY.—Abdul-Medjid-Khoun, sultan of Turkey, who died in Constantinople, June 25, 1861, was the 34th sovereign of the famous house of Osman, and the 28th since the fall of Constantinople. He ascended the throne 2d of July, 1839, and throughout his reign was a decided victor at the hands of Turkey. He was a man much given to excesses, and his death has long been expected. He had 14 children, but is succeeded by his brother, Abdul-Aziz, born on the 9th of February, 1830. It is hardly to be expected that the mere change of one sultan for another will make any important change in the policy or condition of Turkey.

Washington News Items.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Gen. McDowell, on a case made, has decided that the time of service of the volunteer dates from the time when they were sworn in by the war department. Some of the three months regiments will therefore serve about four months.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.
I think there will be few executive appointments confirmed by the senate until after congress has adjourned. The senate will remain in session for the purpose of rigidly scrutinizing nominations, especially those of the military branch.

INVESTIGATING FRAUDES.
A motion will be made shortly for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds in connection with supplies for the army. The charter for the steamer Cataline, the beef job, the horse purchase swindle, and a lot of jobbing, will be rigidly looked through. Those engaged in these jobs are working industriously to push their associates into the clerk's desks of the senate and assembly.

JOHNSON AND ETHERIDGE.
Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, favors a rigid prosecution of the war. All that east Tennessee needs is arms, and a regiment or two of outsiders, say regular United States soldiers, as a nucleus for the Union army in that state. As soon as the session expires, Messrs. Johnson, Etheridge and other Tennesseans will return home to fight the battle of freedom and Union in east Tennessee.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The proclamation of the Queen of Spain relative to the American war, will prove gall and wormwood to the rebels. It enjoins the most religious neutrality, and defines the course of the government with respect to privateers, with a definiteness that must strike the holders of Jeff. Davis' letters of marque with cold chills.

Spain owes the southern "secessionists" no good will, and she finds the present occasion a good one to pay off a few old debts.

A letter from Paris to the N. Y. Commercial says that several of the most distinguished French battle painters contemplate visiting the scene of conflict in America, to perpetuate upon canvas the important events which are being enacted there.

and terms made easy. \$1200 of the purchase money can run from five to ten years at 7 per cent interest, the third down, balance on short time. Horses, cattle and good notes will be taken in payment. Enquire of A. Jackson, Esq., of the firm of Knowlton, Prichard & Jackson, Janesville, or of the undersigned at Edgerton, Rock county.
R. T. LAWTON,
Edgerton, March 9th, 1881.
markdawg